Communities and Diamonds

Socio-economic Impacts on the Communities of:

Łutselk'e, Rae-Edzo, Rae Lakes, Wha Ti, Wekweti, Dettah, Ndilo, and Yellowknife

1a

2001 Annual Report of the
Government of the Northwest Territories
under the
BHP Billiton and
Diavik Socio-economic Agreements

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Health and Social Services
Education, Culture and Employment
NWT Housing Corporation
Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
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NWT Bureau of Statistics
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Table of Contents

Timeline 2

Overview 5

The BHP Billiton – GNWT Socio-economic Agreement 5

The Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement 6

Socioeconomic Indicators 7

Trends 8

Social Stability and Community Wellness Indicators 9

Non-traditional Economy Indicators 24

Cultural Well Being Indicators 33

Other Indicators 36

Summary of Findings 39

Appendices 43

A — The GNWT Industrial Monitoring Program 43

B — Glossary 47

C — Details 51

List of Indicator Data Tables 51

Data Tables 55

End Notes 81

Timeline

Period	Industrial, Social & Political Milestones
1995-96	Ekati environmental assessment.
October 1996	Socio-economic Agreement signed between BHP (on behalf of the Ekati Mine project) and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).
Fall 1996	Ekati construction begins.
March 1997	Permitting process begins for the Diavik Diamond Mine project.
1997	Colomac Mine closes. Giant Mine lays off about 40 workers. Miramar Con Mine lays off approximately 120 people. The employment rate in Yellowknife worsened marginally since 1989. This can be attributed in part to decreases in the work forces at the Giant and Con Mines starting in 1996, and with the GNWT beginning in 1995 as it prepared for the creation of the Nunavut Territory.
1998	Lupin Mine (Nunavut) enters care and maintenance status, laying off almost 500 workers. Miramar Con Mine suspends operations during labour strike. Ekati operations phase begins in October.
1999	Con Mine operations resume in mid-year. Miramar acquires Giant Mine.
2000	Lupin operations start again with a smaller workforce. Giant Mine operations begin again on a reduced scale, with fewer than 100 employees.
1997 to 2001	Licenses issued for oil and gas exploration. This started with the Sahtu in 1997, followed by Fort Liard and the Beaufort Delta. The size of rights issuance increased as each successive area was opened for exploration. To the extent that socio-economic effects associated with oil and gas exploration are similar to diamond mine effects, they will mask the effects of diamond mines on their local communities.
October 1999	Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement signed by Diavik Diamond Mine Incorporated (DDMI) and the GNWT.
December 2000	Diavik construction phase begins.

Period	Industrial, Social & Political Milestones
2001	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, North Slave Metis Alliance and Kitikmeot Inuit Association become Parties to the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement. Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation becomes Signatory to the Agreement.
Spring, 2002	De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Mine Project enters environmental assessment.

Overview

The Government of the Northwest Territories recognizes the benefit of socio-economic agreements for major projects. Separate Agreements were negotiated with BHP Billiton (1996) and Diavik Diamond Mines Inc (1999) for their Ekati and Lac de Gras diamond projects. The Agreements promote the development and well being of the people of the NWT, particularly people in the communities neighbouring both mines. Socio-economic agreements focus on monitoring and promoting social, cultural and economic well being.

Under the BHP Billiton and Diavik Socio-economic Agreements, the GNWT is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an industrial monitoring program. This program uses public statistics and mine-employee surveys to identify how the Projects may affect the lives of people and communities. The result of the industrial monitoring program is this Annual Report. The Report is used to look for ways to strengthen the opportunities and mitigate the negative impacts of each project. For the public statistics, indicators have been chosen that reasonably match the possible effects predicted during the environmental assessment for the BHP Billiton and Diavik projects. The Trends section of this Report gives more detail on the possible impacts that were predicted by each company at the time of their assessment. The choice of indicators also considered the type of data available, so that the monitoring program can be sustained over the long term. A technical description of the GNWT industrial monitoring program can be found in Appendix A.

Both BHP Billiton and Diavik issue their own reports describing NWT successes in realizing business and employment opportunities. The Diavik Communities Advisory Board also publishes an Annual Report summarizing the findings of Diavik and of the Territorial and Aboriginal governments.

The BHP Billiton-GNWT Socio-economic Agreement

The BHP Billiton-GNWT Socio-economic Agreement acknowledges the possible impact of the Ekati Project on NWT communities. The Parties agree to protect and promote the wellness of any peoples or communities affected by the Ekati Project, and to minimize any adverse social impacts of the Project. In cooperation with local communities, the Parties can identify mitigation for any negative impacts, and also identify activities that could produce greater benefits.

The Parties use fourteen (14) indicators for health and wellness to monitor and assess the impact of the Project. The indicators may change from time to time, based on discussions with local communities and between the Parties.

In addition to these 14 indicators, BHP is to collect attitudinal survey information from its employees. The GNWT is to incorporate both the indicators and the survey into its Annual Report. The first annual survey was conducted in 2000.

The Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement

Monitoring under the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement is similar to monitoring for the Ekati Project. Enhancements in the Diavik Agreement include:

- a refinement of social and economic indicators;
- the monitoring of cultural well being; and
- reporting by each Party of the efforts it has made to meet its commitments.

Socio-economic monitoring of the Diavik Project looks at the following broad areas:

- social stability and community wellness;
- non-traditional economy;
- cultural well being, traditional economy, land and resource use;
- net effects on government; and
- sustainable development and economic diversification.

The GNWT commits to monitor the Diavik Project using sixteen (16) indicators. The GNWT may change indicators following discussion between the Parties, and with the agreement of DDMI.

Socio-economic Indicators

BHP Indicators	Diavik Indicators
Social Stability and Community Wellness Indicators	
number of injuries	age-standardized injuries
number of potential years of life lost	
number of suicides	
number of teen births	
	single-parent families
number of children in care	children in care
number of complaints of family violence	number of mothers and children referred to shelters
number of alcohol- and drug- related crimes	police-reported crimes, according to the following categories: violent, property, drug-related, other
number of property crimes	
number of communicable diseases	communicable diseases (sexually-transmitted diseases, tuberculosis)
housing indicators	
Non-traditional Economy Indicators	
average income of residents	average income
	proportion of high income earners
employment levels and participation	employment
	participation rate
number of social assistance cases (now called income assistance cases)	social assistance cases (now called income assistance cases)
	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups
high school completion	number of people 15 years and older with less than grade 9
	number of people 15 years and older with a high school diploma
Cultural Well Being Indicators	
	per cent of work force aged group engaged in traditional activities
	ratio of home-language use to mother tongue, by major age groups
Net Effects on Government Indicators Economic Diversification Indicators	
	The GNWT may also report the net effects on government of the Project, and secondary industry data.

Trends

The Report compares trends occurring in the 'local communities' for the BHP and Diavik Mine Projects, against those trends occurring in the rest of the NWT. Where possible, a comparison is also made to national trends.

Data is monitored for the following 'local communities' — Łutselk'e, Rae Edzo, Rae Lakes, Wha Ti, Wekweti, Detah, Ndilo (the 'Small Local Communities'), and Yellowknife. Because of its size, Yellowknife is reported separately. These communities, along with the Nunavut Territory communities of Kugluktuk, Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet, fall into the geographic corridor known as the West Kitikmeot Slave area. As this report is issued by the Government of the Northwest Territories, it does not report on those Nunavut communities in the local area. 'NWT' data in this report, regardless of the year being reported, is a roll-up of those communities remaining in the Northwest Territories after the creation of the Nunavut Territory.

Data are provided in as much detail as possible. However, there are instances where the small number of reported cases would compromise confidentiality or where a data source has specific reporting constraints. In those instances, raw data has been suppressed. In most cases, data for Ndilo are included in Yellowknife. In some cases, data for Detah are also included in Yellowknife data.

The NWT population is small, and community data can fluctuate widely from one year to the next. To make it easier to see the trends that may be happening, the earliest comparable data available is being used. In some cases, beginning with this report, rolling averages are being used. This will help smooth out natural swings in data.

A discussion of each indicator follows. Findings are summarized at the end of this section. For each Annual Report, the departments that jointly prepare the material attempt to use the most accurate data available. Much of the data in this Report is from administrative databases. The administrative databases undergo continual refinement until the point when their data becomes part of the 'official' national record published by Statistics Canada. For this reason, data in this report should replace that of earlier reports, and may itself be subject to future revisions. Detailed data tables are in Appendix C.

Indicators

Social Stability and Community Wellness

In the Small Local Communities social problems have been described as "modest to severe" and closely related to substance abuse (NWT Diamonds Project 1996). Substance abuse has been identified as threatening human health, personal safety and well being. Substance abuse is a significant factor in high rates of family violence and crime; poor motivation, physical health, self-esteem and mental health; unstable interpersonal relationships; and untimely deaths. Substance abuse is a negative force in the lives of young people and is a factor in the growing number of children coming into the care of the state[1].

Existing social problems in Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional expendable income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence[2]. The consequences of alcohol abuse are expressed in high risk, destructive behaviours, violence and crime[3].

A large industrial project such as the BHP-Billiton Ekati Mine could act as a catalyst for improved self-esteem, a higher standard of living, improved education and skill levels, and a generally improved quality of life. On the other hand, project employment could aggravate existing social problems by increasing stress and related alcohol abuse, alienating people from their traditional lifestyles, and increasing the pace of change in communities already having difficulty dealing with change[4].

During the environmental assessments for the Ekati and Diavik diamond mines, communities stressed their concerns about substance use. It is reasonable to expect that a change in substance abuse or other reckless behaviour may be reflected in this first set of three indicators: injuries, premature deaths, and suicide. However, incidences of child injuries and poisonings could also reflect the absence of a parent working far away.

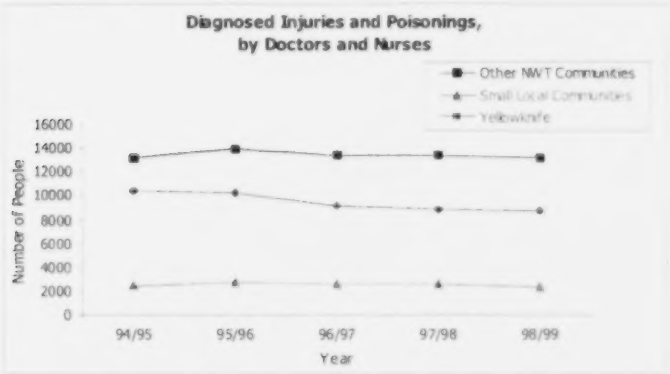
1. injury and poisoning

Accidental injuries are preventable. More often than not, they happen as a result of carelessness (e.g., unsafe firearm storage) and recklessness (e.g., driving too fast). Alcohol consumption is an important factor underlying many injuries.

This indicator draws upon the data for all injuries, which include major traumas (broken bones, severe burns), minor wounds (cuts, scrapes and bruises), poisoning, overdoses, suicides and homicides. It should be noted that the numbers presented reflect diagnosed injuries — not people. One person could receive multiple injury diagnoses in the same year.

There appears to be a slight decline in the number of diagnosed injuries between 1994 and 1998 in the Small

Local Communities and throughout the NWT. It is therefore likely there are factors (aging, education, social processes) underlying this trend separate from activities associated with the Ekati and Diavik mines.



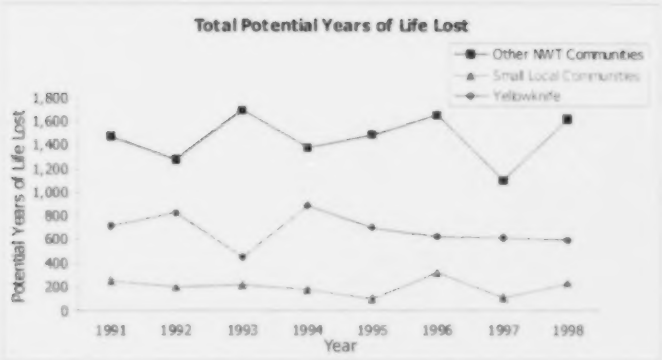
Data source: GNWT Department of Health and Social Services

2. deaths

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is an indicator of premature mortality – death at a relatively early age, most often from preventable causes. PYLL is calculated by assuming an average life span of 70 years, and by subtracting the age at which a person dies from 70. If someone dies at age 50, for instance, then the potential years of life lost for that person is 70 – 50, or 20 years. The PYLL for a population is simply the sum of all years of life lost through premature death in any given year.

It has been estimated that about 50% of all premature deaths in Canada are related to smoking, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes and alcohol consumption. However, in the NWT, injuries have been responsible for about 40% of all premature deaths over the past decade. As the population ages, smoking and drinking will become increasingly prominent factors underlying premature death in the NWT.

The major causes of premature death are linked to lifestyle choices, diet, personal health practices, and risk-taking. As these behaviours may be influenced by social, economic and educational factors, they are susceptible to the individual, family and community impacts of resource development activities.



Data source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

As can be seen from the Figure above, PYLL varies considerably from year to year, making it difficult to interpret this indicator and to detect trends. It does appear as though PYLL has been slowly trending downward in Yellowknife, but not elsewhere in the NWT, since 1994.

On average, about 205 potential years of life have been lost annually in the Small Local Communities since 1991. However, since 1995 the annual pattern of variation in PYLL has been the same for both Small Local Communities and for other communities in the NWT. This would suggest that there has not been an impact on PYLL from the activities associated with the Ekati or Diavik mines.

PYLL due to injuries are displayed in the Figure below.

Data source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

On average, between 1991 and 1998 there were 256 years of life lost annually in Yellowknife as a result of

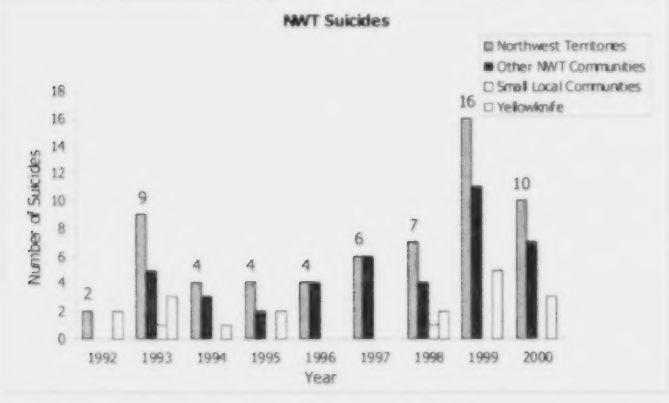
injuries. In Yellowknife PYLL due to injuries has declined from 367 years of life lost in 1991 to 115 years of life lost in 1998. For the same period, there was an average of 78 years of life lost due to injuries in the other Small Local Communities. Variability in PYLL due to injuries has ranged from a high of 288 years of life lost in 1996 to a low of 23 years of life lost in 1991.

The data for PYLL due to injuries fluctuates a great deal. Because of this, a three-year rolling average has been plotted. When the data is smoothed out, it appears that premature deaths due to injuries are dropping in the NWT overall, and are decreasing slightly more rapidly in Yellowknife. In the Small Local Communities, however, these rates are increasing. The rolling average for the Small Local Communities is particularly affected by the 1996 data.

suicide

Suicide deaths are included with the injury data, but are also reported separately because of the potential link between suicide and social upheaval. Suicide is often associated with mental health problems such as depression, and with social issues such as separation from a spouse. Alcohol abuse and dependency are also known risk factors.

As can be seen from the graph, with the exception of Yellowknife there have only been two reported suicides in the Local Communities since 1992.



Data source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

The overall suicide rate in the NWT (1992-2000) was 17.4/100,000 population. In Yellowknife the rate was 11.6/100,000 and in the Small Local Communities the

rate was 8.0/100,000. The rate in the other NWT communities was 23.8/100,000. These rates must be interpreted very cautiously, as they are based on small numbers that can fluctuate widely from year to year, as they did in 1993 and 1999.

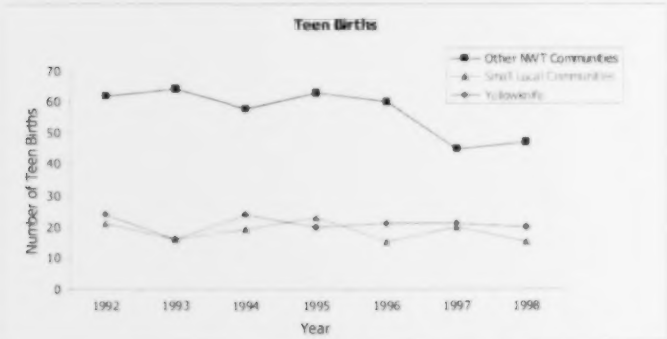
Since 1996, the median age for suicide in the NWT has been 30 years. Men have been ten times more likely to commit suicide than have women. Aboriginal people committing suicide have outnumbered non-Aboriginal people by three to one. Firearms (57%) and hanging (35%) have accounted for the majority of suicides.

3. births

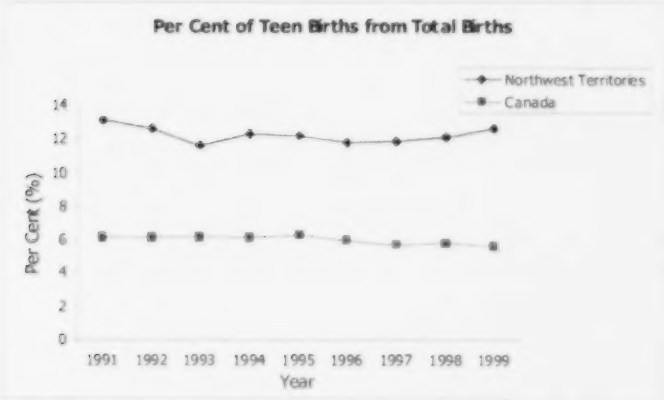
There is a concern that employment-induced in-migration and transients could contribute to unwanted pregnancies, prostitution, sexual abuse, and higher incidences of sexually-transmitted diseases[5].

A cluster of two indicators is used to monitor this type of impact: teen births and communicable disease.

The Figure below presents teen births, where the mother is 19 years of age or younger.



Data source: Statistics Canada



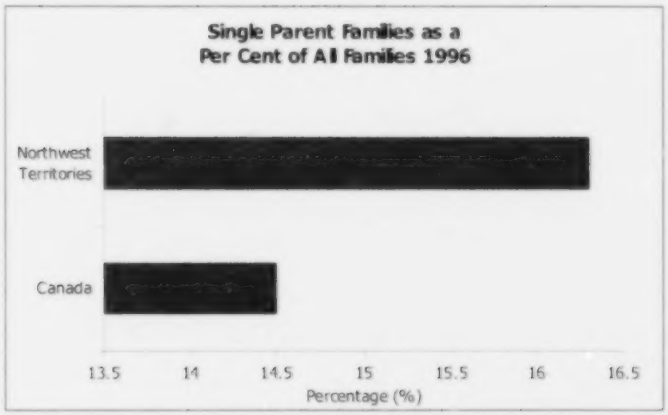
In the Other NWT Communities, it appears the number of teenage births has declined since 1992. This matches the general Canadian trend. The number of teen births in the Small Local Communities and in Yellowknife has not changed. Although the number of teen births in the Local Communities is not increasing, these communities are also not following the NWT trend of decreased incidences.

Marriage and family problems caused by alcohol and absences from home are prevalent in the younger generation[6]. Absence from home for two weeks at a time could have an impact on marriages (including common-law relationships), particularly if they are not stable to start with. Stress caused by a number of factors – need for money, separation, suspected infidelity, are major causes of marriage breakdown. With a rotational work system, marriages are likely to experience some of the stress of separation[7]. Although it is expected couples will adjust to changes in their lifestyle, a similar problem may develop on mine closure[8].

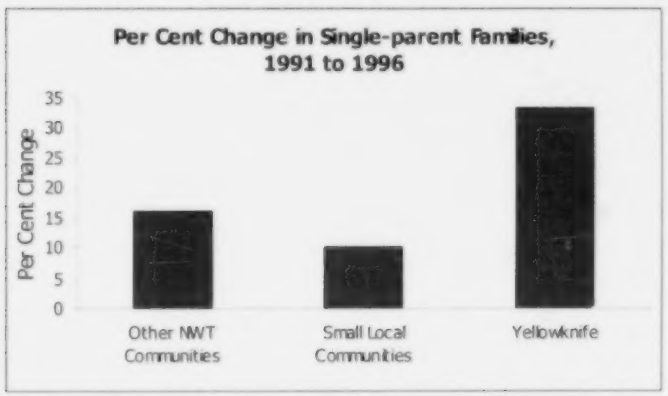
Because of concerns expressed about increases in substance abuse and other addictive behaviours, the effects of rotation and family separation, and their relation to family well being, the next cluster of indicators focuses on family dynamics. These indicators are: single-parent families, children in care, mothers and children using shelters, and family violence.

4. single-parent families

This indicator is required under the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement, and is being used for the first time. As a baseline starting point, it can be seen that more than 16% of NWT families are single-parent families. For Canada, slightly more than 14% of families have only one parent.



Data source: Statistics Canada, Census



Data source: Statistics Canada, Census

Some Small Local Communities report they are seeing marriage separations and divorces for the first time. This is supported by the data, which shows a 10% increase in single families between 1991 and 1996. However, during the same time period, the data shows a 33% increase of single-parent families in Yellowknife. Other NWT communities show an increase of 16%, which is greater than the change in the Small Local Communities.

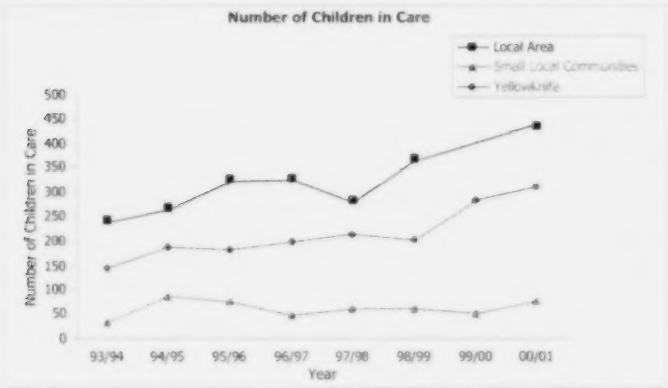
The period being reported, 1991 to 1996, coincides with the peak of diamond exploration but precedes the opening of the first diamond mine.

The relationship between in-migration and the Yellowknife increase will need to be examined. The NWT data will also need to be compared against Canadian trends. At this time there is insufficient data

to draw conclusions, both in terms of other possible influences and in terms of the years of data available.

5. children in care

There are differing views of the impact of employment and income. Some elders believe that these may increase problems such as family violence, family breakdown, abuse and neglect[9]. Gambling in communities can also lead to family and child neglect[10]. Lastly, substance abuse is a negative force in the lives of young people and is a factor in the growing number of children coming into the care of the state[11].



Data source: GNWT Department of Health and Social Services

The graph above shows the number of children in care between 1995/96 and 2000/01. Overall, the number of children in care in the NWT has increased from 584 in 1995/96 to 736 in 2000/01 — an increase of 26%. In Yellowknife the number of children in care has increased by 62%, while in the Small Local Communities the number of children in care has decreased by 5% since 1995/96.

These numbers must be interpreted with caution. For example, the databases predating 2000 and 2001 do not always include the home community of the child. Increasing numbers of children in care may not necessarily reflect an increase in the incidence of child abuse and neglect — it may simply reflect higher rates of reporting, or more vigorous enforcement practices. In a similar fashion, a decrease in the number of children in care may not reflect a decrease in children needing protection — it may reflect alternate strategies for resolving child protection issues.

6. mothers and children using shelters[12]

Marriage and family problems caused by alcohol and absenteeism from home are prevalent in the younger generation and could place a short-term demand on protection services. A similar demand may develop when the mine closes[13].

Younger people, people living in common-law relationships and people with partners who drink heavily, are at greater risk of spousal violence.

A one-day snapshot of shelters across Canada in 1998 showed the rate of women in shelters per 100,000 women in the population was 18.2 for Canada, as compared to 145.7 for the NWT[14].

In the 2000/2001 fiscal year[15], 257 women were admitted to NWT safe shelters. Seventy per cent (70%) of women admitted to these shelters were between the ages of 20 and 40. Thirty-nine per cent of these women were admitted for emotional abuse, while 35% were admitted because they were physically assaulted. On discharge, 35% of these women returned to their abusive partner.

There were 364 admissions of children, 16 years of age and under, to NWT shelters in 2000/2001. Forty-seven per cent (47%) of these admissions were children five years of age and younger. Many children suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder because of what they experience at home.

Admissions of women to NWT shelters are highest from those communities with shelters. The Department of Health & Social Services funds transition houses, or safe shelters, in Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik, and Tuktoyaktuk.

In total during the 2000/01 fiscal year, women and children spent 8,343 bednights in NWT shelters and there was an average of 23 women and children in shelters every day.

family violence

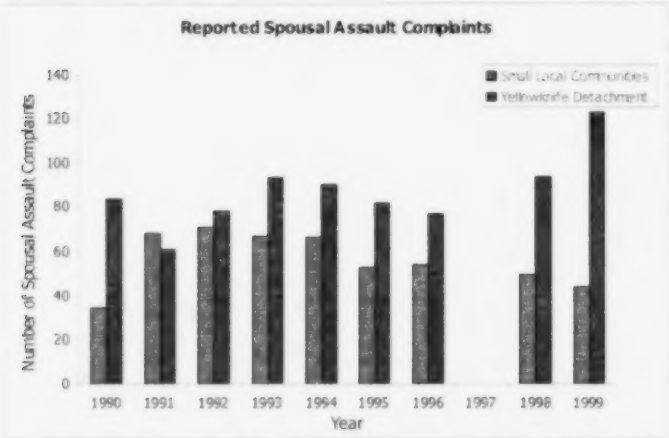
Employees and families may need an initial period to adjust to increased incomes, absences from home, and to the increased participation of women in the workforce. During this adjustment period there may be increased demand for protection services. Similarly, during the closure phase, there may be additional demands placed on protection services[16].

Family violence can take many forms, including spousal, child and elder abuse. Abuse may be physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, financial and psychological.

It is estimated that 3 of every 10 Canadian women is assaulted by a husband or partner. Family violence accounts for 60% of female homicides. By the time an assault is actually reported, several assaults may have already occurred[17]. It is thought that dependency on the perpetrator, fear of reporting, a lack of knowledge of available help, and secrecy, result in under-reporting[18].

Research indicates that family violence may be linked to subsequent alcohol and/or drug abuse, delinquency and violence, mental health problems and suicide[19].

Spousal assault complaints have been declining in Small Local Communities since 1995. Yellowknife complaints have fluctuated more over time, with a dramatic increase in 1999.



Data source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

7. crime

Employment, income, transportation and closure have the potential of affecting local protection services[20]. Additional income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse, and can intensify existing problems[21]. The consequences of alcohol abuse are expressed in high risk, destructive behaviours, violence and crime[22].

Large communities such as Yellowknife and Hay River will be affected more by outside influences. These outside influences, attracted by the perceived buoyant economy, may not always be desirable. Some will be

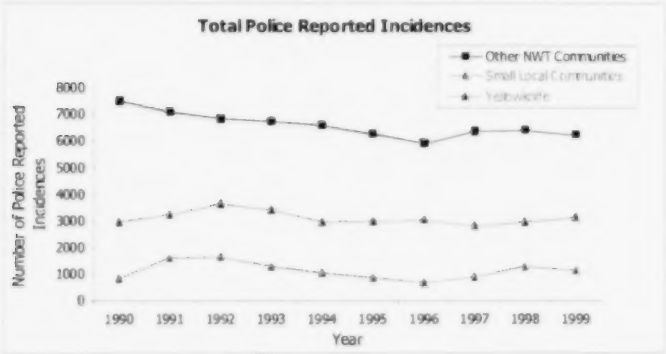
legal; companies who want to get in, make a fast dollar and get out. Some could be illegal (drug dealers, petty criminals, fraudulent businesses). Both could affect the quality of life in these larger centres[23].

Yellowknife is the most likely centre to experience an increase in drug trafficking. Since many NWT residents employed by the projects will have to pass through Yellowknife on their way home, there is a possibility that readily available drugs may be bought, and carried in to smaller communities[24].

Industrial wage employment may divide communities into the "haves" and "have-nots." If this were to happen, property crime may increase. Rotation employment may decrease parental authority in the home, which may surface as an increase in juvenile offences[25].

There may be a short-term (two-year) increase in community and territorial social and protection service needs during the start of the operational phase and shortly after mine closure[26].

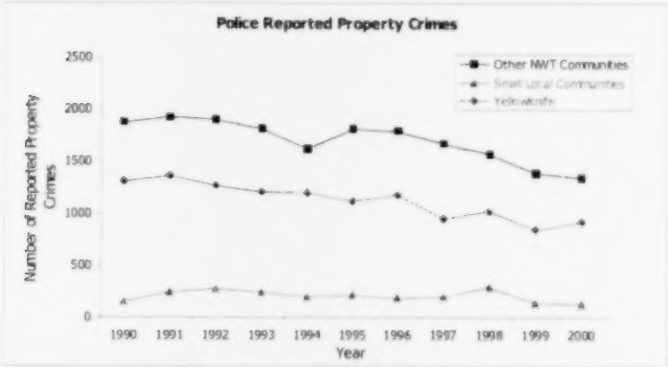
A large percentage of crimes committed in the NWT are alcohol-related. The RCMP have estimated that roughly 80% of crime is due or related to alcohol or drug abuse[27]. NWT residents perceive a direct relationship between more income and more alcohol abuse.



Data source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

Incidences of territorial crimes have decreased slightly. Overall crime rates in the local area have been relatively steady. However, some apparent changes took place in the trends for certain types of crime.

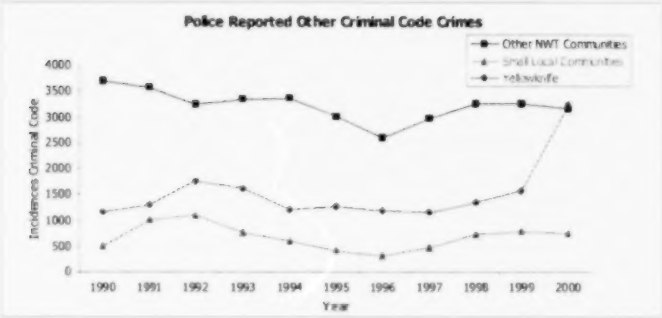
Property crime decreased over time in Yellowknife, with no clear change in the Small Local Communities. Incidents of violent crime have increased in Yellowknife. These are shown in the next two figures.



Data source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

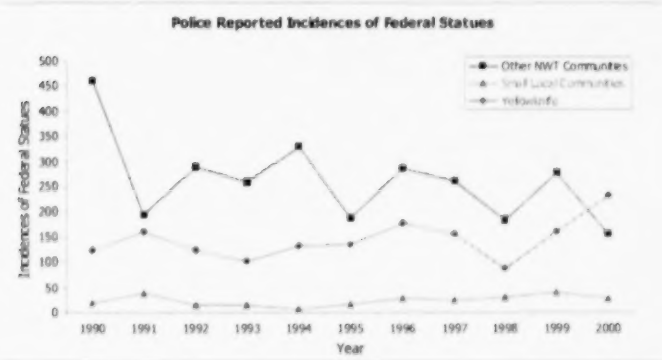
Data source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

'Other Criminal Code' crimes, which include mischief crimes, may be the most reliable indicator of alcohol-related crimes. There was no obvious trend in the Small Local Communities. However, there has been a dramatic increase in Yellowknife, with the number of Yellowknife incidents more than doubling in the last reported year.



Data source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

Federal Statute crimes, which would include drug trafficking, increased in Yellowknife from 1998 to 2000. This may reflect the arrests made as part of Operation Guinness[28]. If so, the increase could be related to increased drug use or increased enforcement activities, or a combination of these.

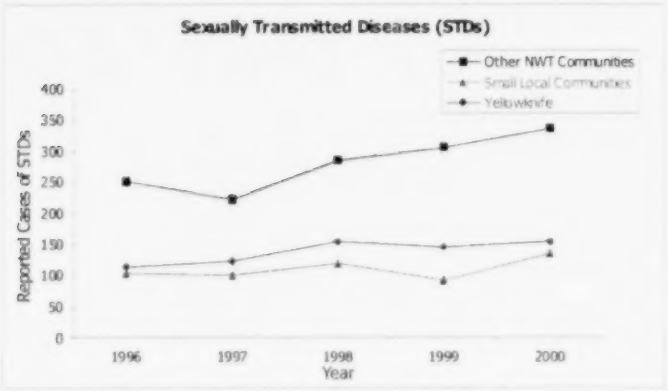


Data source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

8. communicable diseases

People are concerned that employment induced in-migration and transients may contribute to unwanted pregnancies, prostitution, sexual abuse, higher incidences of sexually transmitted diseases[29].

The figure on the next page shows the incidence of sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs)[30] over the past 5 years.



Data source: GNWT Department of Health & Social Services

As can be seen, the incidence of STDs has been increasing throughout the NWT. A total of 625 cases were reported in 2000, compared to 466 in 1996 – an increase of 34%. In Yellowknife, STD cases have increased by 37% and in the Small Local Communities STD cases have increased by 31% over the past five years.

Whatever factors may be responsible for the increasing incidence of STDs, it would appear that they are to be found throughout the NWT, and are not restricted to the Small Local Communities. It would be informative to compare the NWT against Canadian trends, to see whether this is a general societal trend or something unique to the NWT.

9. housing

Regular income can improve the standard of living of both individuals and communities[31].

Employment and income may affect study area housing services and infrastructure. Employment, income and economic growth resulting from mines would let community residents in the smaller study communities construct, purchase or renovate homes to meet personal housing needs[32]. This may relieve some of the stress on housing in many communities[33].

The quality of housing is determined by looking at the housing problems of individual households. The NWT Housing Needs Survey looks at three types of housing problems:

- *Suitability* refers to the problem of overcrowding, which can lead to household accidents and increased

transmission of airborne infections such as acute respiratory infectious diseases.

- *Adequacy* refers to the physical condition of the dwelling.
- *Affordability* refers to whether the household pays an excessive amount for shelter.

Households with one or more of these problems and with a total income below a community-specific threshold are considered to be in 'core need' and requiring government assistance.

Suitability

According to the 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey, overcrowding occurs in 27.5% of the households in the Small Local Communities. However, there has been a dramatic decrease in overcrowding in the Small Local Communities since 1981. Only 3.8% of households in Yellowknife and 9.0% of households in the remaining NWT communities experience overcrowding.

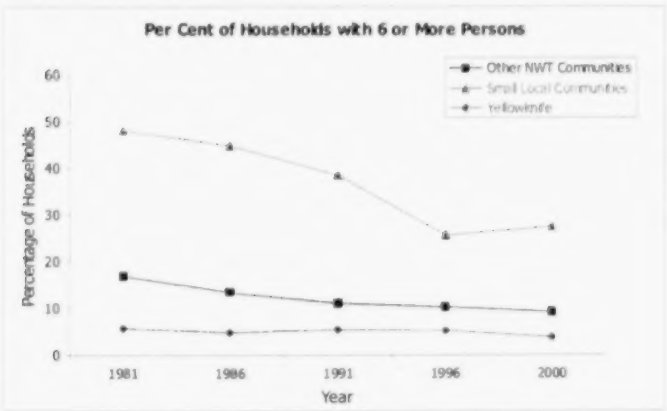
Factors that influence trends in overcrowding include birth rates, changes in family structure, and changes in income.

Adequacy

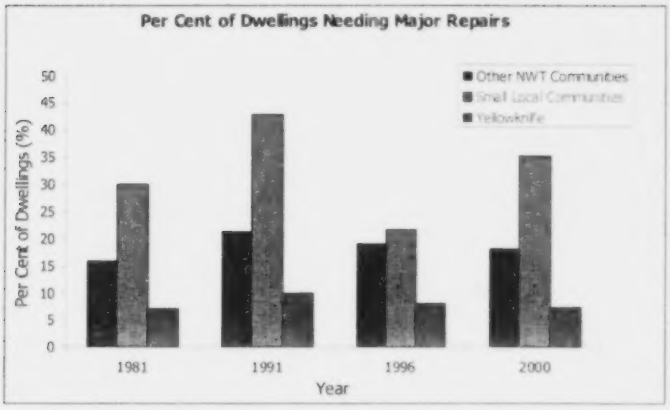
A similar pattern exists for the geographic distribution of housing adequacy. Some 7.3% of Yellowknife households required major repairs at the time of the 2000 Housing Needs Survey, compared to 35.2% of households in the Small Local Communities and 18.0% in the remaining NWT communities.

Core Need

Overall, 11% of households were in need in Yellowknife, 51% in the small Points of Hire communities, and 25% in other NWT communities.



Data source: NWT Housing Corporation



Data source: NWT Housing Corporation

Non-traditional economy

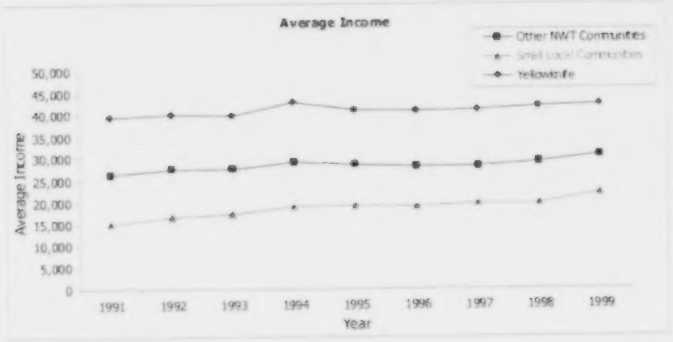
10. average income

The report on the Health of Canadians states "... the distribution of income in a given society may be a more important determinant of health than the total amount of income earned by society members. Large gaps in income lead to increases in social problems and poorer health among the population as a whole."[34]

In 1999, the average personal income for all of the Northwest Territories was $35,650, compared to $29,010 for all of Canada. Although the Northwest Territories is well above the Canadian average income, the distribution of income varies greatly between communities.

In 1999, Small Local Communities in the Northwest Territories had average incomes $7,000 lower than the Canadian average, and $13,000 less than the territorial average. Even where the average income in the NWT is comparable to Canadian earnings, the higher cost of food, clothing and shelter means people are not able to buy as much with the same amount of money[35].

Although the income in Small Local Communities and other NWT communities is increasing, this was a natural trend occurring before diamond mining. Yellowknife income peaked slightly in 1994 and has stayed constant since then.



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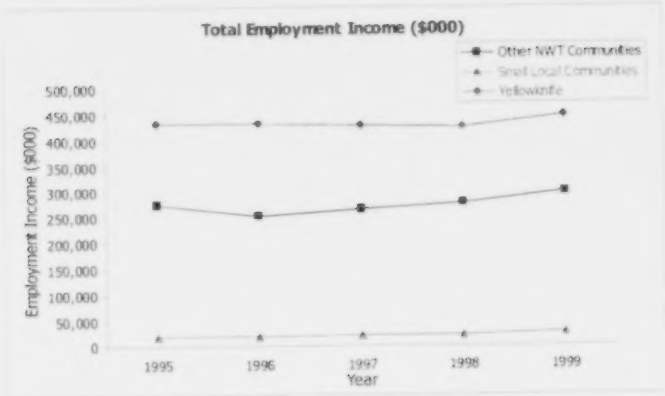


Data source: Statistics Canada

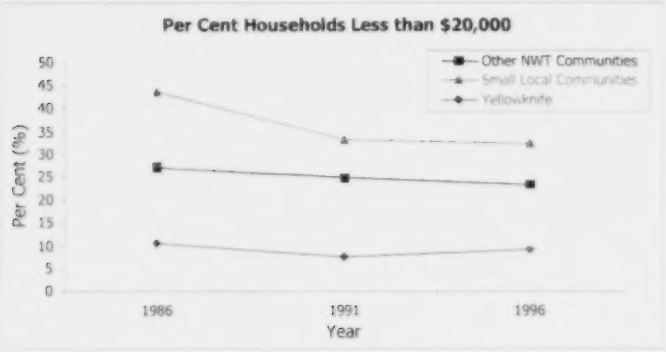
11. proportion of high income earners

In smaller communities, mine wage employment could widen the gap between "haves" and "have-nots" in the community. This could lead to some community disruption over ownership and use of material goods. Where there is a cultural norm to share, this could lead to a "drag down" effect where a person earning a good income, but obliged to share it, does not see the benefits of working and chooses to give up his or her job[36].

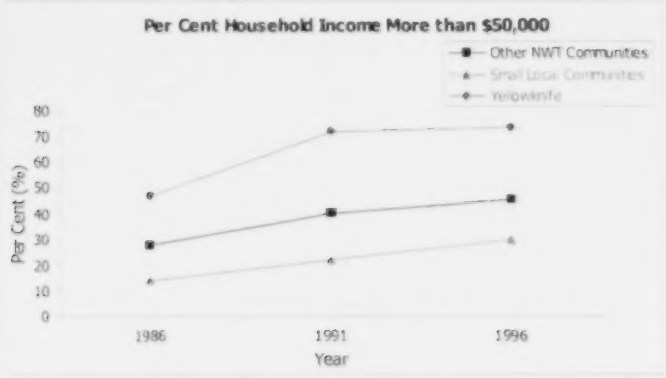
In looking at the per cent of households earning less than $20,000, we see that since 1986 the percentage in Small Local Communities has decreased considerably. The largest change took place between 1986 and 1991, changing from almost 44% to 33%. This time period is prior to the initial start of the diamond projects and

there may not be a direct relationship.

The per cent of households earning more than $50,000 has been increasing since 1986. The increases occurring between 1991 and 1996 may be partly due to the diamond mines, although this may not be the main cause of the increase. Future data will better indicate the overall effects of diamond mining on income distribution.



Data source: Statistics Canada



Data source: Statistics Canada

12. employment & participation

Increased stable employment can lead to improvement in the health and well being of the general population. Unemployed people tend to suffer more health problems than those who are employed, while unstable employment can cause stress that affects physical, mental, and social well being[37].

The NWT employment rate of 69.4 as of November 2001 is strong in comparison to the Canadian rate of 61.0 for

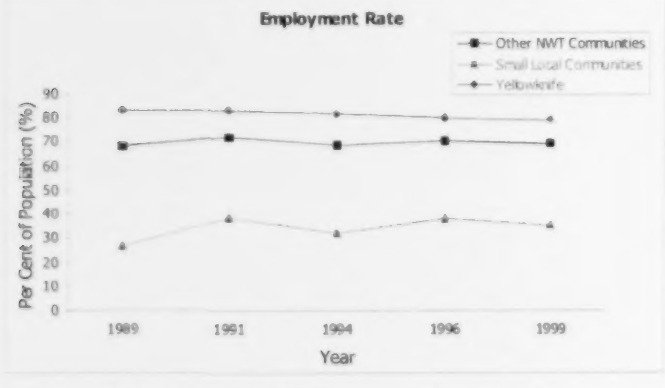
the same period. The participation rate for the NWT of 76.1 was also above the Canadian rate of 65.6. NWT employment and participation rates are, for the first time, healthy in comparison to Canadian rates.

The employment rate for the NWT has increased since 1989. The most drastic increase is seen in the Small Local Communities, with an increase from 26.7 to 34.6 per cent in a ten-year period. However, this rate is well below the Canadian rate and is still an issue of concern.

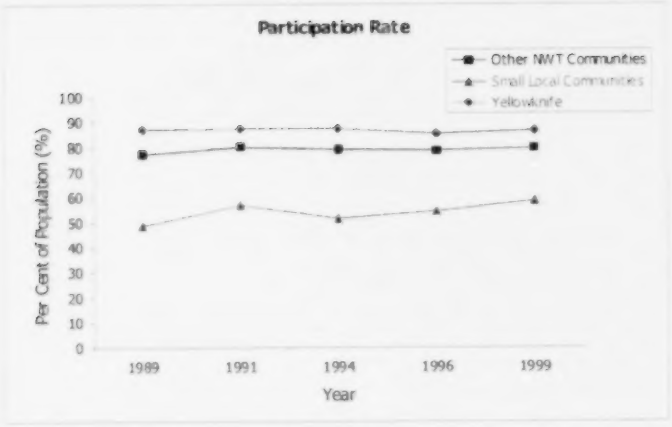
The employment rate in Yellowknife has declined marginally since 1989. This can be attributed in part to decreases in the work forces at the Giant and Con Mines starting in 1996, and to GNWT downsizing beginning in 1995, as the government prepared for the formation of Nunavut Territory.

The mining industry provided stable employment at the time of the 1994 Labour Force Survey and the 1996 Census. Employment in mineral exploration expanded considerably during this period. By 1997, employment in some mining sectors began declining.

Ekati employment has helped offset negative impacts from other sources. However, detailed employment data by community from BHP Billiton would be needed to analyse how opportunities at the Ekati Mine have affected employment in its local communities. The Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement requires Diavik to report both hiring and employment by community. With this data, scheduled to be released in its 2001 Report, a better understanding of employment effects should be possible.



Data source: NWT Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Canada



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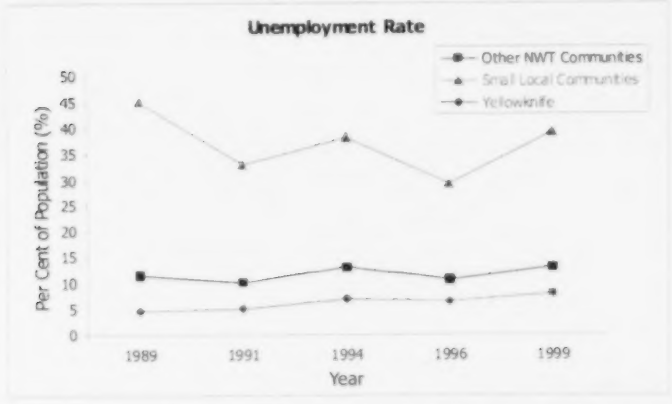


Data source: NWT Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Canada

Unemployment rates measure the number of adults and youth actively looking for work. If employment opportunities entice more 'discouraged workers' into the labour force the participation and unemployment rate may both increase. With low unemployment, employers of seasonal and unstable or short-term occupations can sometimes have difficulties finding eligible employees.

13. income assistance cases

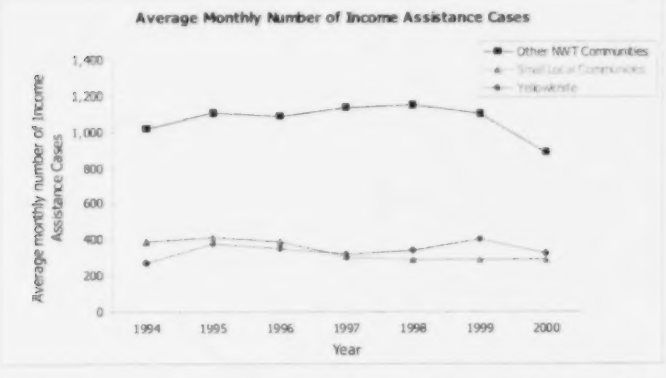
People on income assistance are more likely to experience health-related problems and to suffer more from low self-esteem than are those who are employed[38].

There are a number of factors that relate to the need for income assistance. Availability of employment is obviously one, but others such as income level, level of education and personal factors can be equally important.

In the NWT, the rate of income assistance cases has declined from a high of 1,898 cases in 1995 to 1,502 cases in 1999. The case count is the number of times all household heads apply for assistance during the year; one household can apply up to twelve times.

The number of income assistance cases has decreased in most areas of the NWT. One exception to this has been Yellowknife, where there has been a slight increase since 1994.

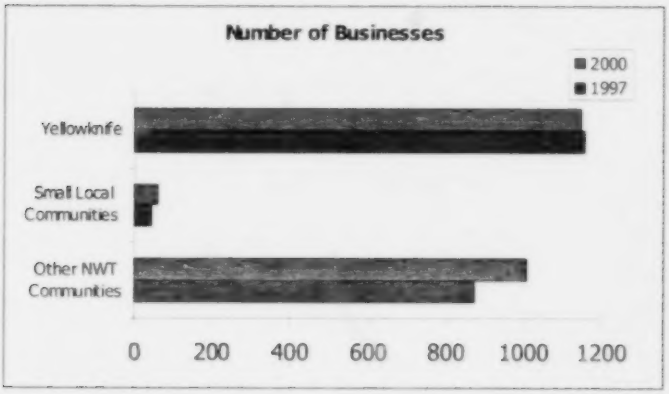
Possible confounding factors to investigate are differences in the rate of population change, migration between communities, age-related factors such as the proportion of young families, and the effects of industrial activity in the oil and gas sector.



Data source: NWT Bureau of Statistics and Education, Culture & Employment

14. business

This indicator was introduced in the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement.



Data Source: RWED administrative file

The NWT business community is very dynamic. It is estimated that every year 10 to 15% of existing businesses close, while others open. There was a small decline in Yellowknife, offset by an equal number of new businesses in the Small Local Communities.

The Yellowknife decline is believed to be related to the creation of Nunavut and the downturn in gold mining. In any event, however, the percentage change in Yellowknife is insignificant.

Jobs and income can help to improve self-esteem, establish a higher standard of living, improve education and skill levels and generally improve the quality of life[39].

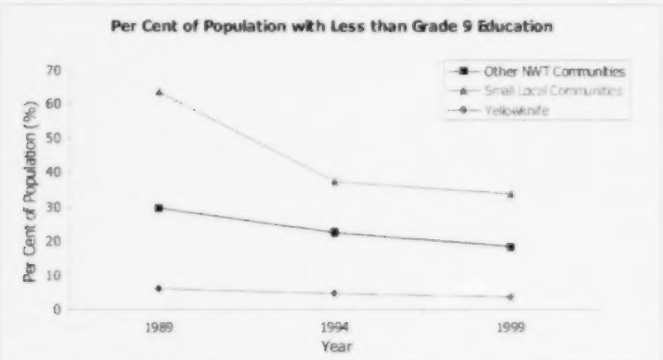
Corporate initiatives can contribute to the development of able and skilled employees, the support and encouragement of future employees, and the reduction of employment barriers. Through proposed education and training initiatives opportunities for all northerners can increase, and also self esteem, improved life choices, employment opportunities, community role models and community capacity[40]. Diavik predicted the provision of on-the-job training and educational initiatives would be overwhelmingly positive for existing and future generations[41].

15. adults with less than grade 9 education

There is a direct link between educational attainment and literacy levels. Without strong social supports, people with low literacy skills may find it difficult to access information and services. They are also more likely to be unemployed and poor.

adults with high school diploma

Research suggests people with higher levels of education are more likely to engage in healthy behaviours and to avoid unhealthy life style choices[42]. Higher levels of education are associated with better health, longer life expectancy, and other positive outcomes.

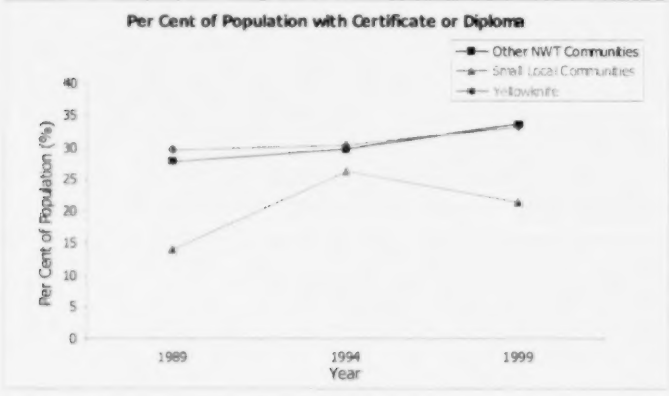


Data source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

The high school graduation rate in the NWT is about one-third the national average[43]. However, the percentage of the population with less than Grade 9 has dropped substantially, from 22.5% in 1989 to 12.8% in 1999. The greatest improvement in basic NWT education level (grade 9) occurred in small communities, with the improvement most evident in the Small Local Communities before the Ekati Project began.

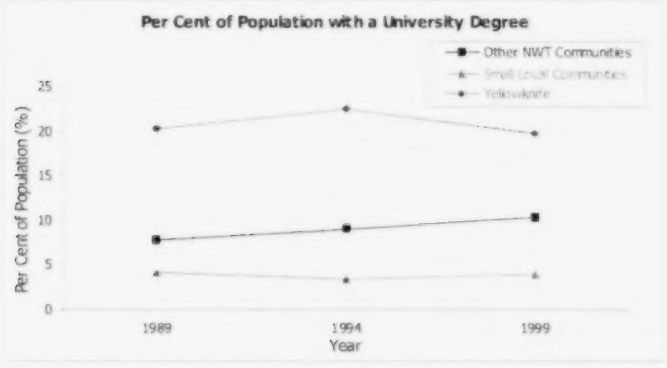
There has also been an improvement in the percentage of NWT residents who have earned certificates and diplomas. This indicator is used on the assumption that practical certificates and diplomas reflect an increase in human capital, and therefore an increase in the employability of northern residents. In the NWT, the per cent of the population with a certificate or diploma increased from 27.5% in 1989 to 32.5% in 1999. The increase in the Small Local Communities has been even more dramatic, rising from 14.0% in 1989 to 26.2% in 1994, before dropping to 21.3% in 1999.

From 1991 to 1998 various grade extensions have been occurring in communities across the north and could be the main cause for the drastic increases in the grade levels of the northern population. The drop that occurred in the Small Local Communities between 1994 and 1999 may be related to out-migration, but this would need to be investigated.



Data source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

The proportion of the population that has a university degree has been steadily increasing in Other NWT Communities, while holding steady in the Small Local Communities. The percentage has been variable in Yellowknife. A drop in the proportion of Yellowknife residents holding a degree coinciding with the restructuring of the GNWT that accompanied the creation of Nunavut.



Data source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

There may be several factors contributing to changes in education level. Because NWT education levels are age-dependent, demographic changes over time are expected to change the reported education level.

Based on the data currently available, there is no apparent link between education improvements and the Ekati or Diavik projects.

Cultural Well Being

New employment opportunities, work rotations and more disposable income may each potentially affect the socio-cultural environment of the Small Local Communities. They may do this by altering community demographics, individual employment training and educational skills, health circumstances of employees and families, or socio-cultural patterns and community governance[44].

Mobility may increase. Opportunities for jobs, education, training and a different lifestyle may increase the migration of Aboriginal northerners to Yellowknife. The out-migration of young residents from smaller communities may affect the organizational strengths of those communities, change their social structure, and weaken the continuity and maintenance of traditional land-based cultural values rooted in harvesting and sharing[45].

Industrial projects may alienate employees, particularly young Aboriginal workers, from cultural customs and practices. Project workers may not continue to practice their Aboriginal languages, nor continue to pursue activities that reflect the prominent role of the land in Aboriginal customs, beliefs and values[46].

Project activities likely to affect family and community socio-cultural patterns are rotational wage employment, income, and alienation from traditional resource harvesting activities and traditional use areas[47].

Proponents predicted that the 2-2 rotational schedule provides the opportunity for a worker to participate in harvesting activities providing important country food to share with family members. Continued harvesting of country food is not only an important nutritional food upon which Aboriginal families depend but also an important link to cultural values[48].

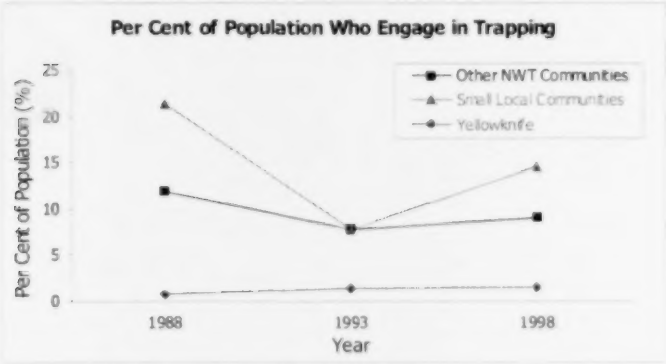
16. work force following traditional activities

The Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement introduced a new indicator, the per cent of the workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities.

Although there are many aspects of traditional activity, the Labour Force Survey looks at how many people trap, which is reported here.

A significant portion of the NWT population outside Yellowknife carries out some form of trapping. Trapping is particularly important in the Small Local Communities, with more than twenty per cent of their adults trapping in 1988. The proportion of the population trapping fell in 1993, which coincided with the height of diamond exploration in the NWT. The level of trapping has since increased but not to its 1988 levels.

From the data, it seems possible that mineral activity is related to trapping activity. However, the price of furs also dipped during this period and is just beginning to recover. The separate effects of mineral activity and fur prices will need to be tested before conclusions can be made.



Data source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

17. language

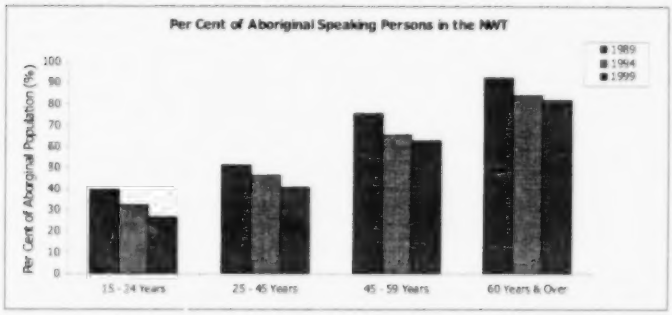
Employment at the minesite in an English only environment may pose a risk to Aboriginal languages. The presence of other Aboriginal language speakers at the minesite and the opportunity for Aboriginal workers to reside in their home communities may reduce this risk[49].

The choice to track mother tongue language use by age group was based on an index of language continuity[50] as reported by Statistics Canada. That index measures continuity, or vitality, by comparing the number who speak a language at home to the number who learned that language as their mother tongue. A ratio less than 100 indicates some decline in the strength of the language. Examining the rate at which a group of people shifts from one language to another provides a way of understanding language use and decline in

relation to lifestyle changes[51].

"Language is the principal instrument by which culture is transmitted from one generation to another, by which members of a culture communicate meaning and make sense of their shared experience. Because language defines the world and experience in cultural terms, it literally shapes our way of perceiving – our world view."[52]

The use and health of Aboriginal languages varies throughout the NWT. Although almost half of the NWT population is of Aboriginal ancestry, the 1996 Census shows that 76% of people in the NWT report English as their first language. Less than 15% report an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue. Another 2% of the population reports French as their first language.[53]

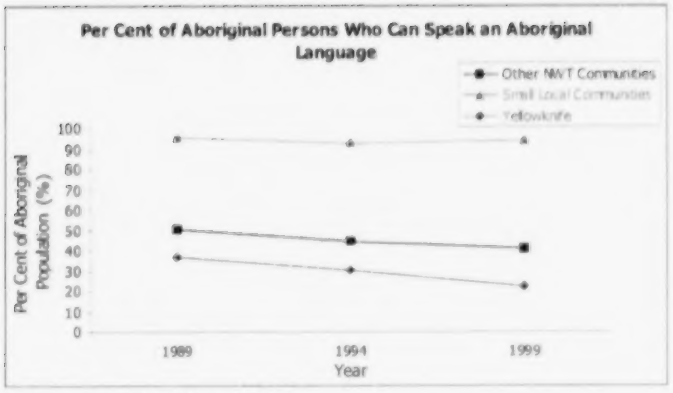


Data source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Since 1989 the per cent of Aboriginal persons who speak an Aboriginal language has been gradually decreasing. This percentage changed from 55.6% in 1989 to 45.1% in 1999.

A number of factors and trends are contributing to this general decline, including:

- greater Aboriginal participation in a predominantly English labour market;
- the segment of the population that is most fluent in Aboriginal languages is ageing.
- there is a lack of materials in Aboriginal languages used for leisure activities and increased access to other resources (book, television, internet)
- there is a marked migration to larger mixed communities where support for Aboriginal languages is not as strong as in Small Local Communities.



Data source: Statistics Canada

In the Small Local Communities where a large Aboriginal speaking population exists, people are able to maintain their Aboriginal language. This can be attributed to the strong traditional beliefs in these communities.

The Aboriginal-speaking populations in Other NWT Communities and Yellowknife are slowly declining mainly due to the factors stated above. These trends were occurring prior to the development of the diamond industry and no apparent links between the diamond industry and languages can be identified without further information.

Other Indicators

18. net effect on government

Both the BHP Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the Diavik Socio-economic Effects Report (SEER)[54] summarized federal royalties as well as federal tax revenue, and territorial tax revenue after the federal rollback.

In terms of territorial government expense, impacts were assumed to be due to additional spending on infrastructure, schools, health care, staff for regulatory agencies, and spending for other services to support an increase in population directly related to the project[55]. It was thought there may also be a minor increase in expenses resulting from the increased demand for education, given the possibility of jobs at the mine[56].

There has been some discussion in the press about impacts to the territorial highway system being experienced because of the increased traffic from the

mining industry. At this time, though, the GNWT does not have the costing systems in place that would be needed to track expenses being incurred as the result of the BHP and Diavik mines. However, the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement provides for incremental costs to be incorporated into future reports.

19. economic diversification

It was expected that new businesses would set up in the NWT and that existing NWT companies would expand and hire more workers to service the mine[57]. Corporate initiatives could result in the expansion of existing businesses, the creation of new businesses and in additional employment[58].

However, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) recognizes the opportunity to enhance economic diversification through strategic development of secondary industry. The GNWT is committed to facilitating the establishment of value added diamond industries in the NWT.

There are three diamond-cutting factories in the NWT; Sirius Diamonds (NWT) opened in June 1999. Deton'Cho Diamonds opened in April 2000 and Arslanian Cutting Works opened in November 2000.

As of March 2001, there were 129 workers at the three factories. Of those, 30 are considered trainers and 49 are trainees. Another 10 trainees were hired during the summer of 2001. Direct training assistance is provided through the GNWT Occupational Training on the Job (OTOJ) program. In addition, one factory accessed training support through the Labour Market Development Agreement (LMDA) and Employment Insurance (EI) funding programs.

During the past two years, the GNWT worked with industry to develop Occupational Standards and a Certification program for diamond polishers (cross cutting and brillianteering). These standards are unique on the world. All trainees working in NWT factories are working toward Occupational certification. The standards and rigorous certification testing will ensure that northerners trained in NWT factories will have the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to develop into competent professional cutters.

Currently, the GNWT is working with industry to also develop Occupational Standards for bruting, sawing and fancy cutting. Discussions have also been held with rough diamond producers on the development of

Occupational Standards for Rough Diamond Sorters.

An industry does not exist in isolation, and diversification is spreading. A number of support companies and services have developed in the NWT over the past year to service the diamond industry (primary and secondary). Malca-Amit has opened an office in Yellowknife and provides secure shipping services along with Brinks. A number of security companies have opened offices. A new jewellery retailer has opened in Yellowknife. Considerable interest has been expressed in developing a polished diamond-grading lab in the NWT.

Summary of Findings

Indicator	Observations	Comments
Social Stability and Community Wellness Indicators		
injuries	Incidences of **injuries and poisonings** are decreasing in both Small Local Communities and throughout the NWT.	There is no apparent relationship with the Ekati and Diavik Projects.
deaths	**PYLL** has been decreasing in Yellowknife but not elsewhere.	No apparent link.
	PYLL due to injuries is dropping in the NWT overall, decreasing more rapidly in Yellowknife. Rates are increasing in the Small Local Communities.	Smoothed trend Small Local Communities seems to be particularly affected by one year's data.
	Small Local Communities remain unchanged. Number of **suicides** occurring in Yellowknife has recently increased.	The diamond projects do not seem to have had an effect.
births	NWT incidences of **teen births** are decreasing, which matches the national trend. However, the number of teen births in Yellowknife and in the Small Local Communities is not changing.	
families	The number of **single-parent families** in Yellowknife has increased dramatically. Numbers in the Small Local Communities have also increased, but to a lesser extent.	The relationship between in-migration and the Yellowknife increase will need to be examined. NWT data also needs to be compared against Canadian trends. There is insufficient data to draw conclusions.
	Increases in **children in care** are occurring throughout the NWT, but dramatically so in Yellowknife.	Data must be interpreted with caution. Databases pre 2000 / 2001 do not always identify originating community of child.
	Spousal assault complaints declining in Small Local Communities. Yellowknife complaints fluctuating over time, with a dramatic increase in 1999.	
	The proportion of NWT **women and children using shelters** is high.	Trends over time have not yet been examined.

crime	**Alcohol-related** crimes are thought to be a substantial portion of NWT crime.	As reliable official data is not available, trends over time have not been examined.
	Property crime has decreased in Yellowknife, with no obvious change in the Small Local Communities.	
	Violent crime has increased in Yellowknife. It has remained stable in Small Local Communities.	
	No obvious trend in **Other Criminal Code** crimes in the Small Local Communities. However, there has been a dramatic increase in Yellowknife in the last reported year.	The Yellowknife increase may indicate increased alcohol or drug use, or could be related to more transience in the City or a change in enforcement activities.
	Federal Statute crimes increased in Yellowknife from 1998 to 2000.	The increase could be related to either increased drug use or increased enforcement activities.
communicable diseases	STD incidence has been increasing throughout the NWT.	It would be useful to compare the NWT against Canadian trends, to see whether this increase is unique to the NWT.
housing	There has been a dramatic decrease in **overcrowding** in the Small Local Communities since 1981.	

Non-traditional Economy Indicators		
income & employment	**Average income** is increasing in Small Local Communities and in Other NWT Communities. Yellowknife income peaked in 1994 and has remained constant since then.	This trend pre-dates the start of diamond mining.
	Employment levels in Yellowknife have deteriorated slightly.	Decreases are likely due to work force reductions at the Giant and Con mines starting in 1996, and to GNWT downsizing beginning in 1995 in prepared for the creation of Nunavut. Employment data by community would be needed to understand how opportunities at the Ekati and Diavik mines have affected employment in their local communities.
	The number of **income assistance** cases has decreased in most areas of the NWT, although have increased in Yellowknife.	Possible confounding factors to investigate are differences in the rate of population change, migration between communities, age-related factors such as the proportion of young families, and the effects of industrial activity in the oil and gas sector.
wealth and poverty	The proportion of households earning less than $20,000 has decreased, although the most significant change occurred before the start of diamond mining.	
	The per cent of households earning more than $50,000 has increased.	This may be partly due to the diamond mines. As data becomes available for a longer time period, it should better indicate the overall effects of diamond mining.
business	There has been a small decline in the number of Yellowknife businesses since 1997, offset by an equal number of new businesses in the Small Local Communities.	The percentage change in Yellowknife is insignificant.

education	The per cent of the NWT population with less than **Grade 9** has dropped substantially since 1989. The greatest improvement in basic NWT education level (grade 9) occurred in small communities.	The most evident improvement occurred in Small Local Communities before the Ekati Project began.
	There has been an increase in the per cent of residents in Small Local Communities who have earned **certificates and diplomas**.	Community grade extensions could explain the drastic increases in grade levels. The drop that occurred in Small Local Communities between 1994 and 1999 may be related to out-migration, but this would need to be investigated.
	The proportion of NWT population with a **degree** has been holding steady in Small Local Communities.	Based on the data currently available, there is no apparent link between education improvements and the Ekati or Diavik projects.
Cultural Well Being Indicators		
traditional activities	The proportion of adults trapping in Small Local Communities fell in 1993, but has since increased to some extent.	The separate effects of mineral activity and fur prices will need to be tested before conclusions can be made.
home language	The Aboriginal-speaking populations in Other NWT communities and Yellowknife are slowly declining. Language-use is not deteriorating to the same extent in the Small Local Communities.	No links between the diamond industry and language vitality can be identified without further information.
Other Indicators		
net effect on government	There has been some discussion at impacts to the territorial highway system.	At this time, systems are not in place to quantify impacts on government.
economic diversification		Diversification is spreading.

Appendix A — The GNWT Industrial Monitoring Program

Impact of Resource Development

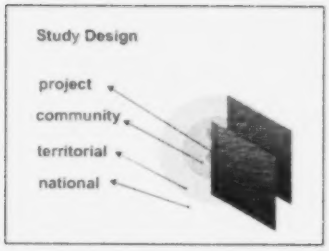
The GNWT is developing consistent monitoring standards that can trigger policy and program responses if needed, and that can credibly link development to achieving policy objectives. Collecting impact information allows better understanding and management of current impacts, and more accurate prediction of and better preparation for future impacts.

Public policy is the way government makes decisions and follows through on priorities set by the people. "Healthy public policy" is a commitment by government to consider every public policy in terms of its impact on the well-being of people. This can include how funds are spent and what programs are developed[1].

However, information and effective planning is essential for responding to needs and emerging issues[2]. The data analyzed and the information it provides help support policy decisions. In this way, NWT residents can be assured their interests are protected, and a common vision can evolve of how resource development can be benefit NWT residents.

The Model

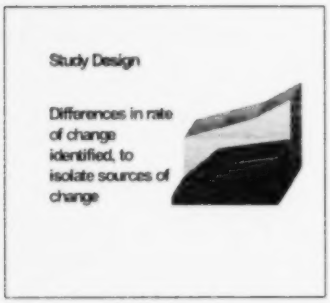
Through socio-economic agreements, the GNWT is establishing an industrial monitoring program that combines longer-term objective indicators available through public databases with shorter-term subjective indicators captured through surveys. These indicators help capture data across several populations.



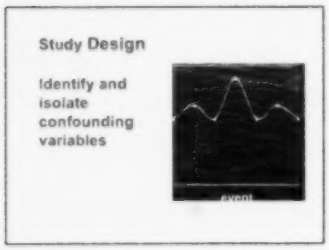
Project-specific subjective indicators come from on-site surveys. Where possible, subjective indicators have been chosen that are also used in surveys at other population levels.

Some indicators run through all levels. For example, one question in the current Attitudinal Survey is also asked in the National Population Health Survey, to allow comparison between site-specific data and data from national and territorial sources.

Control is introduced into the study design by comparing data from the immediately affected area against national and territorial data.



Examining differences in rates of change across population levels can allow naturally-occurring changes to be isolated from project-specific or development-specific changes. Changes within an indicator series can also be examined, to identify significant events that affect observed results.



The principle is the same as in other fields of assessment: identify confounding variables, so that their effects can be isolated out.

Appendix B — Glossary

Communicable Disease

Any disease that can be transmitted from one person to another, most commonly through body contact or through germs in the air.

Employment Rate

The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who were employed during the reference period. The formula used to calculate the Employment Rate is x/y*100 where x = the number employed and y = the population 15 years & older

Labour Force

Those people 15 years and older who are working or who are actively looking for work.

Other Criminal Code Crime

This is mischief, prostitution, arson, weapons offenses, and other miscellaneous crimes.

Overcrowding (housing indicator)

According to the 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey, overcrowding is defined as having six or more residents in one house.

Participation Rate

The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who are in the labour force.

The formula used to calculate the Participation Rate is x/y*100 where x = the number in the labour force and y = the population 15 years & older

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

PYLL is calculated by assuming that an average life lasts 70 years, and by subtracting the age at which a person dies from 70. For example, a person who died at age 65 would have a PYLL of 5 (70-65 = 5). A person who died at age 20 would have a PYLL of 50. The PYLL for an entire population is simply the sum of all the years of life lost by those who died prior to reaching the age of 70.

Property Crime

This includes break and enter, motor vehicle theft, other thefts, having stolen goods, and fraud.

Social Assistance Annual Payments

The total of all payments of social assistance over a calendar year.

Social Assistance Annual Cases

The total number of people requesting and receiving social assistance for a given year.

Socio-economic[1]

An examination of 'socio-economic' impacts needs to include social, economic, and fiscal impacts. Social impacts can be divided into two types; demographic and socio-cultural.

(a) Demographic impacts — changes in population numbers and characteristics (sex ratio, age structure, migration rates and related service demands);

(b) Socio-cultural impacts — changes in social structures, organizations and relationships, and in cultural and value systems such as language or beliefs.

(c) Economic impacts — changes in employment, income and business activity.

(d) Fiscal impacts — the economic consequences of development for government organizations.

Teen Births

The number of births to persons who are less than 20 years of age.

Unemployment Rate

The percentage of the labour force that was unemployed during the reference period. The formula used to calculate the Unemployment Rate is x/y*100 where x = the number unemployed and y = the number in the labour force.

Violent Crime

These crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assaults, sexual assaults, other sexual offences, robbery, and abduction.

[1] Shaping Our Future: A Strategic Plan for Health And Wellness, page 7.
[2] Shaping Our Future: A Strategic Plan for Health And Wellness , page 3.
[3] From "UNEP EIA Training Resource Manual — EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice". R. Bisset, Annex page 8. As found at the following web site:
www.ea.gov.au/assessments/eianet/unepmanual/bisset/annex.html.

Details

List of Data Tables Page

Injuries **55**

Diagnosed injuries and poisonings by community of residence, selected communities, 1994/95 to 2000/01

(a) diagnosed by doctors in private or community clinics or in hospitals

(b) diagnosed by nurses in community

Deaths **57**

Person Years of Life Lost (PYLL) and number of deaths, selected NWT communities, 1991-1998

(a) total PYLL

(b) PYLL due to injury-related deaths

Fatal injuries by community of residence, selected communities, 1991 to 1998

(a) number of suicides

(b) number of injury-related deaths

Births **59**

Historical birth statistics, NWT and selected communities, 1992-1998

(a) all births

(b) teen births

Families **61**

(a) Single-parent families, NWT and selected communities, 1991 and 1996

(b) Number of children in care, NWT and selected communities, 1993/94 to 2000/01

(c) Number of spousal assault complaints, selected detachments, 1990 to 1999

Crime **64**

Historical police-reported crime statistics, NWT and selected community groupings, 1990-2000

(a) total crimes

(b) violent crimes

(c) property crimes

(d) other criminal code offenses

(e) crimes under other federal statutes

Communicable Diseases **65**

Incidence of communicable diseases, NWT and selected communities, 1996-2000

(a) tuberculosis

(b) sexually transmitted diseases (chlamydia, gonorrhea, hepatitis B)

(c) enterics

Housing **67**

Historical housing indicators, Northwest Territories, 1981-2000

(a) percent of households with 6 or more persons

(b) percent of dwellings needing major repairs

Income & Employment **69**

Historical income statistics, all returns, NWT and selected communities, 1991-1999

(a) total employment income ($000)

(b) average income ($)

Historical labour force indicators, NWT and selected communities, 1989-1999

(a) employment rate

(b) participation rate

(c) unemployment rate

Average monthly number of income assistance cases, NWT and selected communities, 1994-2000

Businesses **75**

Selected business statistics, NWT and selected communities, 1997 - 2000

(a) number of registered businesses

Education **76**

Historical education statistics, NWT and selected communities, 1989-1999

(a) percent of labour force with less than Grade 9 education

(b) percent of labour force with certificate or diploma

(c) percent of labour force with university degree

Cultural Well Being **78**

Percent of workforce pursuing in traditional activities, NWT and selected communities, 1988 -1998

(a) percent of workforce engaged in trapping

Historical language-use statistics, NWT and selected communities, 1989 -1999

(a) ratio of home-language use to mother tongue, by major age groups

Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, by Community of Residence

Selected Communities, 1994/95 to 1998/99

Community	Number of Injuries and Poisonings Diagnosed by doctors (in private clinic, community clinic or hospital)						
	00/01	99/00	98/99	97/98	96/97	95/96	94/95
Total, NWT	16,026	16,004	16,807	16,965	17,355	19,020	18,761
Total, Other NWT Communities	6,784	6,968	7,529	7,689	7,648	8,256	7,923
Total, Small Local Communities	787	854	790	774	775	825	775
Łutselk'e	114	124	117	89	107	136	145
Rae Edzo	395	481	469	479	526	532	435
Rae Lakes	63	63	74	80	44	57	38
Wekweti	48	47	49	41	38	33	34
Wha Ti	167	139	81	85	60	67	123
Yellowknife	8,455	8,182	8,488	8,502	8,932	9,939	10,063

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Medicare and CHMIS databases.

Notes

These numbers represent a gross count of diagnoses recorded at the time of treatment: in some cases an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Data has been revised from the last report. Due to record revisions, record entry delays, and database design changes, these numbers are subject to future revisions.

Yellowknife numbers include Ndilo and Detah.

Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, by Community of Residence

Selected Communities, 1996/97 to 1998/99

Community	Number of Injuries and Poisonings Diagnosed by Nurses in Community					
	99/00*	98/99	97/98	96/97	95/96	94/95
Total, NWT		7,339	7,737	7,705	7,941	7,270
Total, Other NWT Communities		5,613	5,674	5,722	5,698	5,262
Total, Small Local Communities		1,494	1,784	1,721	1,957	1,700
Lutselk'e		239	335	293	307	284
Rae Edzo		829	964	1,023	1,136	948
Rae Lakes		142	178	116	145	125
Wekweti		42	41	42	56	48
Wha Ti		242	266	247	313	295
Yellowknife		232	279	262	286	308

Source: Department of Health and Social Services and CHMIS databases.

* = data not available

Notes

These numbers represent a gross count of diagnoses recorded at the time of treatment. In some cases an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Data has been revised from the last report. Due to record revisions, record entry delays, and database design changes, these numbers are subject to future revisions.

Yellowknife numbers include Ndilo and Detah.

Yellowknife numbers for 1998/99 are slightly understated given the Yellowknife Public Health Unit switched information systems in the summer of 1998.

Person Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

Community	Total PYLL							
	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Total, NWT	2,445	1,821	2,598	2,273	2,439	2,358	2,290	2,445
Total, Other NWT Communities	1,612	1,095	1,647	1,478	1,369	1,691	1,268	1,472
Total, Small Local Communities	235	109	323	95	181	218	203	255
Yellowknife	598	617	628	700	889	449	819	718

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Community	PYLL Due to Injury-related Deaths							
	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Total, NWT	578	619	1173	763	817	1,371	964	1,025
Total, Other NWT Communities	415	394	797	484	430	1,030	446	635
Total, Small Local Communities	48	59	288	37	74	67	28	23
Yellowknife	115	166	88	242	313	274	490	367

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Number of Fatal Injuries, by Community of Residence

1992 to 1998

Community	Number of Suicides								
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
Total, NWT	10	16	7	6	4	4	4	9	2
Total, Other NWT Communities	7	11	4	6	4	2	3	5	0
Total, Small Local Communities	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yellowknife	3	5	2	0	0	2	1	3	2

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Community	Number of Injury-related Deaths							
	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Total NWT	21	22	32	22	30	36	30	23
Total, Other NWT Communities	16	14	23	14	19	26	14	14
Total, Small Local Communities	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	1
Yellowknife	3	6	3	6	9	8	14	8

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Historical Birth Statistics

Community	All Births						
	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
Total, Northwest Territories	678	722	817	868	819	829	848
Total, Other NWT Communities	320	354	417	458	415	451	433
Total, Small Local Communities	85	78	66	79	81	82	86
Detah	3	1	6	0	2	2	1
Łutselk'e	11	8	5	9	7	5	7
Ndilo							
Rae Edzo	50	45	36	49	52	62	57
Rae Lakes	11	10	11	11	5	4	6
Wekweti	1	2	2	2	1	4	1
Wha Ti	9	12	6	8	14	5	14
Yellowknife	273	290	334	331	323	296	329

Source: Statistics Canada

Community	Teen Births						
	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
Total, Northwest Territories	82	86	96	106	101	96	107
Total, Other NWT Communities	47	45	60	63	58	64	62
Total, Small Local Communities	15	20	15	23	19	16	21
Detah	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Łutselk'e	0	0	0	2	3	1	2
Ndilo							
Rae Edzo	12	11	10	14	13	15	16
Rae Lakes	0	3	4	4	1	0	0
Wekweti	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wha Ti	2	6	1	2	2	0	3
Yellowknife	20	21	21	20	24	16	24

Source: Statistics Canada

Single-parent Families

Selected Northwest Territories Communities, 1991 and 1996

Community	Number of Single-parent Families	
	1996	1991
Total, Northwest Territories	1,580	1,300
Total, Other NWT Communities	865	745
Total, Small Local Communities	110	100
Detah	-	
Lutselk'e	15	
Nolio		
Rae Edzo	65	
Rae Lakes	10	
Wekweti	-	
Wha Ti	15	
Yellowknife	605	455

Source: Statistics Canada, Census

Children in Care by Fiscal Year

Community	Number of Children in Care							
	00/01	99/00	98/99	97/98	96/97	95/96	94/95	93/94
Total, NWT	821	*	632	554	574	584	540	422
Total, Other NWT Communities	435	*	369	282	329	325	267	243
Total, Small Local Communities	75	50	61	61	47	76	87	34
Lutselk'e	10	-	-	-	-	6	11	-
Rae Edzo	56	23	34	35	27	50	59	23
Rae Lakes		8	7	-	-	6	-	-
Wekweti		-	-	7	8	7	-	5
Wha Ti	9	13	13	12	5	7	10	-
Yellowknife	311	282	202	211	198	183	186	145

Source: Department of Health and Social Services

Notes

"-" means data has been suppressed.

Cell values less than five have been suppressed.

Numbers are subject to future revisions.

Ndilo is included in Yellowknife in 1999 and 2000. Detah is included in Yellowknife in 1999 only.

Investigations include all children investigated, whether or not they received a service from the Department of Health and Social Services (child in care).

Numbers may have increased due to the impact of the new Children and Family Services Act (in force Oct '98) which has plan of care agreement as a new way to provide services to children. These children could still be living in their parents' home but are receiving services from the Department of Health and Social Services. There isn't an equivalent category to what happened under the previous Act. However, it is possible that many of these children would have been in care under another category from the old legislation.

Spousal Assault Complaints, NWT & Selected Communities,

1990 to 1999

Community	Spousal Assault Complaints									
	1999	1998	1997*	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
Total, NWT										
Total, Small Local Communities	44	49		54	53	66	67	71	68	34
Rae Edzo Detachment	36	36		48	39	59	55	58	52	26
Wha Ti Detachment (1999)	-									
Łutselk'e Detachment	5	13		6	14	7	12	13	16	8
Yellowknife Detachment	123	94		77	82	90	93	78	61	84

Source: RCMP - UCR Statistics System

"-" means data has been suppressed.
"*" means data is not available.

Historical Police-reported Crime Statistics
Northwest Territories, 1990 to 2000

Community	Number of Police Reported Crimes										
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
Northwest Territories											
Total	11,942	10,479	10,589	10,093	9,654	10,095	10,565	11,412	12,134	11,932	11,300
Violent	1,987	2,042	2,076	2,239	1,914	1,936	1,964	2,083	2,177	2,151	2,031
Property	2,394	2,376	2,881	2,813	3,149	3,144	3,001	3,250	3,432	3,515	3,328
Other	7,145	5,584	5,330	4,600	4,099	4,676	5,132	5,704	6,098	5,872	5,339
Federal	416	477	302	441	492	339	468	375	427	394	602
Total, Other NWT Communities											
Total	5,909	6,219	6,387	6,360	5,908	6,251	6,573	6,728	6,825	7,093	7,499
Violent	1,249	1,308	1,382	1,450	1,226	1,246	1,277	1,328	1,390	1,413	1,467
Property	1,341	1,383	1,567	1,672	1,788	1,806	1,616	1,807	1,901	1,917	1,873
Other	3,163	3,251	3,254	2,978	2,607	3,011	3,352	3,335	3,245	3,568	3,700
Federal	156	277	184	260	287	188	328	258	289	195	459
Total, Small Local Communities											
Total	1,071	1,123	1,259	897	681	843	1,023	1,292	1,657	1,599	836
Violent	168	163	205	200	158	202	228	277	276	320	173
Property	135	144	297	197	189	216	195	236	272	237	150
Other	740	776	727	474	307	408	593	765	1,094	1,004	494
Federal	28	40	30	26	27	17	7	14	15	38	19
Yellowknife											
Total	4,962	3,137	2,943	2,836	3,065	3,001	2,969	3,392	3,652	3,240	2,965
Violent	570	571	489	589	530	488	459	478	511	418	391
Property	918	849	1,017	944	1,172	1,122	1,190	1,207	1,259	1,361	1,305
Other	3,242	1,557	1,349	1,148	1,185	1,257	1,187	1,604	1,759	1,300	1,145
Federal	232	160	88	155	178	134	133	103	123	161	124

Source: RCMP - UCR Statistics System

Notes:

"Other" refers to 'Other Criminal Code.'

Incidence of Communicable Diseases

NWT & Selected Communities 1996 – 2000

Community	Tuberculosis				
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Total, Northwest Territories	10	16	7	20	24
Total, Other NWT Communities	-	-	-	3	-
Total, Small Local Communities	8	11	5	7	12
Detah					
Łutselk'e	-	-	-	-	8
Ndilo					
Rae Edzo	-	8	-	-	-
Rae Lakes	-	-	-	-	-
Wekweti	-	-	-	-	-
Wha Ti	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowknife	-	-	-	10	-

Community	STDs				
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Total, Northwest Territories	625	542	559	447	466
Total, Other NWT Communities	337	305	286	222	251
Total, Small Local Communities	135	92	120	101	103
Detah					
Łutselk'e	17	10	10	8	6
Ndilo					
Rae Edzo	54	42	52	48	61
Rae Lakes	24	-	6	11	7
Wekweti	-	-	-	-	-
Wha Ti	39	37	52	34	28
Yellowknife	153	145	153	124	112

Community	Enterics				
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Total, Northwest Territories	43	34	50	46	47
Total, Other NWT Communities	19	15	25	16	13
Total, Small Local Communities	4	3	4	6	7
Detah					
Łutselk'e		-	-	-	-
Ndilo					
Rae Edzo		-	-	5	-
Rae Lakes		-	-	-	-
Wekweti		-	-	-	-
Wha Ti		-	-	-	-
Yellowknife	20	16	21	24	27

Source: NWT Communicable Disease Registry, Department of Health and Social Services

Notes

Yellowknife figures include Detah and Ndilo.

STDs include chlamydia, gonorrhea and hepatitis B.

"-" means data has been suppressed.

"*" means data is not available.

Historical Indicator of Crowding in Housing

Percent of Household with 6 or More Persons, NWT & Selected Communities, 1981 to 2000

Community	Percent of Households with 6 or More Persons				
	2000	1996	1991	1986	1981
Total, Northwest Territories	7.8	8.6	9.8	11.5	13.9
Total, Other NWT Communities	9.0	10.1	10.9	13.4	16.7
Total, Small Local Communities	27.5	25.6	38.4	44.8	47.9
Detah	19.0	0	28.6	33.3	33.3
Łutselk'e	21.6	17.6	28.6	30.0	44.4
Ndilo	17.7	23.1	20.0		
Rae Edzo	29.7	31.1	34.9	46.0	48.9
Rae Lakes	34.3	36.4	50.0	42.9	57.1
Wekweti	16.7	-	-	-	-
Wha Ti	36.7	29.4	61.5	50.0	57.1
Yellowknife	3.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.7

Source: NWT Housing Corporation: Housing Needs Survey

"-" means data has been suppressed.

Historical Indicator of Adequacy for Housing

Northwest Territories

Community	Percent of Dwellings Needing Major Repairs				
	2000	1996	1991	1986*	1981
Total, Northwest Territories	14.3	14.2	17.4		13.2
Total, Other NWT Communities	18.0	19.1	21.3		16.0
Total, Small Local Communities	35.2	21.6	42.9		30.1
Detah	17.5	18.2	42.9		33.3
Lutselk'e	30.9	17.6	50.0		22.2
Nolio	30.4	15.4	30.0		
Rae Edzo	58.6	45.5	50.0		14.3
Rae Lakes	31.5	17.6	36.5		19.1
Wekweti	47.2	-	-		-
Wha Ti	48.0	17.6	53.8		85.7
Yellowknife	7.3	8.2	10.0		7.1

Source: NWT Housing Corporation: Housing Needs Survey

Notes

"*" means data is not available.

"-" means data has been suppressed.

Historical Income Statistics — All Returns

Northwest Territories

Community	Total Employment Income ($000)				
	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
Total, Northwest Territories	772,452	724,431	713,328	704,331	727,532
Total, Other NWT Communities	298,836	276,899	264,996	254,384	274,981
Total, Small Local Communities	26,024	22,354	21,020	18,691	18,963
Detah					
Łutselk'e	3,099	2,552	2,641	1,814	2,078
Ndilo	*	*	*	*	*
Rae Edzo	16,518	14,966	13,915	12,861	12,573
Rae Lakes	2,561	1,797	1,756	1,352	1,486
Wekweti	*	*	*	*	*
Wha Ti	3,846	3,039	2,708	2,664	2,826
Yellowknife	447,592	425,178	427,312	432,870	433,588

Source: Statistics Canada

Notes

Income on "All Returns" shows income from all residents filing a tax return regardless of their level of income.

Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of tax filers, and therefore also 'average income.'

Historical Income Statistics — All Returns

Community	Average Income ($)								
	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Total, Northwest Territories	35,650	34,378	33,666	33,693	33,989	34,970	32,671	32,882	32,008
Total, Other NWT Communities	30,682	28,958	28,072	28,122	28,605	28,988	27,428	27,612	26,375
Total, Small Local Communities	21,970	19,550	19,623	18,791	19,095	18,991	17,149	16,472	14,928
Detah									
Lutselk'e	21,053	18,547	20,039	17,627	17,835	21,263	19,025	18,123	15,633
Ndilo									
Rae Edzo	22,445	20,188	20,147	19,341	19,536	19,587	17,758	17,436	16,199
Rae Lakes	21,888	17,713	17,853	16,529	16,743	16,621	16,208	13,475	10,969
Wekweti		18,757	18,888	19,186	16,671	16,729	13,186	10,171	11,225
Wha Ti	20,876	18,800	18,255	18,673	19,795	17,127	15,130	15,600	12,989
Yellowknife	42,455	41,825	41,005	40,700	41,110	42,948	39,705	40,132	39,634

Notes

Income on "All Returns" shows income from all residents filing a tax return regardless of level of income.

Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of taxfilers and therefore average income.

Historical Labour Force Indicators

Northwest Territories

Community	Employment Rate				
	1999	1996	1994	1991	1989
Total, Northwest Territories	67.5	68.2	65.7	69.3	65.0
Total, Other NWT Communities	69.3	70.4	68.8	71.9	68.1
Total, Small Local Communities	35.5	38.2	32.0	38.6	26.7
Detah	48.0	45.8	33.8	40.0	20.8
Łutselk'e	47.5	45.2	42.6	43.2	27.2
Ndilo					
Rae Edzo	29.5	34.1	30.3	35.9	30.7
Rae Lakes	31.2	33.3	33.3	43.8	12.7
Wekweti	42.3	44.4	26.1	50.0	20.5
Wha Ti	36.8	46.4	30.3	38.3	22.8
Yellowknife	79.5	80.0	81.5	82.9	83.3

Sources: Census (1991, 1996); Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999)

Notes

Comparisons between the labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LRS in 1999, 1994 and 1989 were completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991 and 1996 was done in May and June. Therefore, Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Historical Labour Force Indicators

Northwest Territories

Community	Participation Rate				
	1999	1996	1994	1991	1989
Total, Northwest Territories	78.3	77.2	77.2	78.2	74.9
Total, Other NWT Communities	79.5	78.6	79.0	79.9	76.9
Total, Small Local Communities	58.4	54.0	51.8	57.1	48.5
Detah	63.8	58.3	48.0	55.0	41.6
Lutselk'e	66.4	54.8	62.3	62.2	44.6
Ndilo					
Rae Edzo	55.1	50.5	52.0	55.4	53.3
Rae Lakes	54.5	54.5	37.4	56.3	29.1
Wekweti	65.8	61.1	31.5	56.3	43.6
Wha Ti	54.8	62.5	60.5	61.7	48.5
Yellowknife	86.2	85.4	87.5	87.3	87.1

Sources: Census (1991, 1996); Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999)

Notes

Comparisons between the labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LRS in 1999, 1994 and 1989 were completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991 and 1996 was done in May and June. Therefore, Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Historical Labour Force Indicators

Northwest Territories

Community	Unemployment Rate				
	1999	1996	1994	1991	1989
Total, Northwest Territories	13.7	11.7	14.8	11.3	13.2
Total, Other NWT Communities	12.9	10.5	12.9	10.0	11.5
Total, Small Local Communities	39.1	29.2	38.2	32.8	45.0
Detah	24.7	21.4	29.6	36.4	50.0
Łutselk'e	28.4	13.0	31.7	26.1	39.1
Ndilo					
Rae Edzo	46.5	32.4	41.7	35.2	42.4
Rae Lakes	42.7	38.9	10.8	22.2	56.4
Wekweti	35.6	27.3	17.2	22.2	52.9
Wha Ti	32.9	28.6	50.0	37.9	53.0
Yellowknife	7.9	6.4	6.8	5.1	4.4

Sources: Census (1991, 1996); Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999)

Notes

Comparisons between the labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LRS in 1999, 1994 and 1989 were completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991 and 1996 was done in May and June. Therefore, Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Historical Income Assistance

Northwest Territories

Community	Average Monthly Number of Income Assistance Cases						
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994
Total, Northwest Territories	1,502	1,786	1,776	1,764	1,823	1,898	1,676
Total, Other NWT Communities	888	1,100	1,148	1,135	1,083	1,104	1,018
Total, Small Local Communities	288	287	290	310	388	416	391
Detah	1	6	6	11	11	8	5
Łutselk'e	28	26	23	23	37	37	35
Ndilo							
Rae Edzo	163	159	163	167	185	205	201
Rae Lakes	17	23	28	29	52	50	48
Wekweti	11	10	10	10	23	26	18
Wha Ti	68	63	60	70	80	90	84
Yellowknife	326	399	338	319	352	378	267

Source: Education, Culture & Employment and the NWT Bureau of Statistics

Selected Business Statistics

Northwest Territories, & Selected Communities, 2000

Community	Number of Registered Businesses	
	2000	1997
Total, Other NWT Communities	1,007	873
Total, Small Local Communities	59	44
Detah		
Lutselk'e	10	7
Ndilo		
Rae Edzo	26	22
Rae Lakes	5	4
Wekweti	7	3
Wha Ti	11	8
Yellowknife	1,146	1,156

Source: Resources, Wildlife & Economic Development database of telephone directory listings.

Historical Education Statistics

Northwest Territories, 1989 to 1999

Community	Percent of Population With Less than Grade 9 Education		
	1999	1994	1989
Total, Northwest Territories	12.8	15.6	22.5
Total, Other NWT Communities	18.2	22.5	29.5
Total, Small Local Communities	33.7	37.3	63.5
Detah	33.6	23.0	52.5
Lutselk'e	29.5	27.8	46.2
Ndilo			
Rae Edzo	31.4	31.8	60.4
Rae Lakes	51.9	51.7	94.8
Wekweti	34.2	71.7	91.0
Wha Ti	34.5	55.2	68.0
Yellowknife	3.6	4.7	5.9

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Community	Percent With Certificate or Diploma		
	1999	1994	1989
Total, Northwest Territories	32.5	29.7	27.5
Total, Other NWT Communities	33.5	29.7	27.7
Total, Small Local Communities	21.3	26.2	14.0
Detah	24.3	20.9	8.9
Łutselk'e	29.1	19.7	21.5
Ndilo			
Rae Edzo	21.1	32.7	14.7
Rae Lakes	13.8	21.3	2.2
Wekweti	24.3	5.4	-
Wha Ti	17.7	17.6	18.3
Yellowknife	33.3	30.2	29.6

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Community	Percent With University Degree		
	1999	1994	1989
Total, Northwest Territories	14.0	14.6	12.4
Total, Other NWT Communities	10.3	9.0	7.7
Total, Small Local Communities Small	3.9	3.4	4.1
Detah	-	-	1.0
Łutselk'e	4.9	1.3	1.5
Ndilo			
Rae Edzo	3.1	4.4	5.5
Rae Lakes	1.1	2.3	-
Wekweti	10.8	6.5	3.8
Wha Ti	7.7	2.7	4.6
Yellowknife	19.7	22.5	20.2

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Traditional Activities, Percent of Population Aged 15 years & over Engaged in Trapping

Northwest Territories and Selected Communities, 1989 to 1998

Community	Percent Engaged in Trapping		
	1998	1993	1988
Total, Northwest Territories	6.1	4.9	8.0
Total, Other NWT Communities	9.0	7.7	11.8
Total, Small Local Communities Small	14.5	7.8	21.4
Detah	15.1	9.5	10.9
Łutselk'e	33.6	8.5	33.8
Ndilo			
Rae Edzo	11.2	6.3	34.3
Rae Lakes	23.8	7.6	14.8
Wekweti	15.3	12.0	34.6
Wha Ti	5.5	6.1	30.3
Yellowknife	1.5	1.3	0.6

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Language Use

Aboriginal Persons Who Can Speak an Aboriginal Language, by Age and Community Type

Community	Percent of Aboriginal Persons Who Can Speak an Aboriginal Language		
	1999	1994	1989
Total, Northwest Territories	45.1	49.8	55.6
15 – 24 Years	26.6	32.4	39.9
25 – 45 Years	40.7	46.4	51.2
45 – 59 Years	62.8	65.6	75.7
60 Years & Over	81.8	84.0	92.4
Total, Other NWT Communities	40.7	44.8	50.4
15 – 24 Years	15.4	22.6	30.3
25 – 45 Years	35.6	40.5	45.2
45 – 59 Years	63.7	63.4	75.0
60 Years & Over	78.3	82.0	90.7
Total, Small Local Communities Small	94.5	92.8	95.3
15 – 24 Years	92.4	89.4	95.5
25 – 45 Years	92.2	93.4	92.1
45 – 59 Years	99.2	97.1	98.2
60 Years & Over	98.9	94.4	100.0
Yellowknife	21.9	30.4	36.6
15 – 24 Years	10.0	11.6	16.0
25 – 45 Years	20.9	34.7	45.4
45 – 59 Years	34.4	46.8	26.1
60 Years & Over	73.5	70.7	88.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

End Notes

[1] Diavik Socio-economic Effects Report (SEER), 1999, 5.7.4.
[2] 1995 BHP Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I page 1.46.
[3] Diavik SEER 1999, 5.7.4.
[4] BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV page 4.164.
[5] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.1.
[6] Diavik 1999 SEER 7.4.5.
[7] BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV, pages 4.166 – 4.167.
[8] Diavik 1999 SEER 7.4.5.
[9] Ibid, citing Marlow, 1997.
[10] Ibid, 5.7.4.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Unless otherwise noted, this section is excerpted from **EPI**NORTH, Fall 2001, pages 2 and 3.
[13] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.5.
[14] Statistics Canada. *The Daily*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, June 11, 1999. As cited in **EPI**NORTH, Fall 2001, page 2.
[15] Excerpted from **EPI**NORTH, Fall 2001, page 2.
[16] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.7.
[17] Family Violence — Not a Private Problem. As posted at the RCMP Internet site, April 2000, http://www.rcmp.ca/html/fam-vi-e.htm.
[18] The NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 62.
[19] Family Violence — Not a Private Problem. As posted at the RCMP Internet site, April 2000, http://www.rcmp.ca/html/fam-vi-e.htm.
[20] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.7.
[21] BHP 1995 EIS, page 1.46.
[22] Diavik 1999 SEER, 5.7.4.
[23] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.164.
[24] Ibid, page 4.167.
[25] 1995 Environmental Impact Statement prepared by BHP for the NWT Diamonds Project, now called Ekati Mine. Pages 4.164 to 4.167.
f[26] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.16.
[27] Source – "Impacts of Resource Development on Policing in the NWT: 2001 and Beyond" – presentation given by ?? Tom Raines, RCMP Detachment G, to the NWT Federal Council, June 2001.
[28] 63 people were arrested on drug-related charges in November, 2000. CBC Radio Thursday, September 17, 2001, 6:30 a.m.
[29] Diavik 1999 SEER,7.4.1.
[30] STDs include Gonorrhea, Chlamydia and Hepatitis B.
[31] BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV, page 4.168.
[32] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.9.
[33] BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV, page 4.168.
[34] Second Report on the Health of Canadians, Health Canada, 1999, page ix. As cited in the NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 3.
[35] Shaping Our Future: A Strategic Plan for Health and Wellness, page 29.
[36] BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV, page 4.166.
[37] Report on the Health of Canadians, Health Canada, 1996. As cited in The NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 40.

[38] Deanna L. Williamson and Janet E. Fast, "Poverty Status, Health Behaviours and Health: Implications for Social Assistance and Health Care Policy" in Canadian Public Policy Vol. XXIV, No. 1, March 1998, pp. 1-25. See also Working Group on Community Health Information Systems and S. Chevalier et al, Community Health Indicators: Definitions and Interpretations, Ottawa, Ontario: Canadian Institute for Health Info, June 1995, pp. 82 and 83. As cited in the NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 65.
[39] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.164
[40] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.3.6.
[41] Ibid, 7.3.10.
[42] Report on the Health of Canadians, Health Canada, 1996. As cited in the NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 38.
[43] Shaping Our Future: A Strategic Plan for Health and Wellness, page 29. Citing GNWT Education, Culture and Employment.
[44] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.5.
[45] Ibid, 7.5.1.
[46] Ibid, 7.5.4.
[47] Ibid.
[48] See, for example, Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.5.3.
[49] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.5.4.
[50] From Harrison, B. 1997. "Language integration: Results of an intergenerational analysis." *Statistical Journal of the United Nations* ECE. 14: 289-303. As reported in Canadian Social Trends, Winter 1998, page 10 (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-008).
[51] "Canada's Aboriginal Languages." *Canadian Social Trends*, Winter 1998, page 10.
[52] Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Volume 3, "Gathering Strength"
[53] Revitalizing, Enhancing and Promoting Aboriginal Languages, Department of Education, Culture and Employment.
[54] The BHP 'Environmental Impact Statement' and the Diavik 'Socio-economic Effects Report' were the names used by the companies for their environmental assessment reports in their respective initial environmental assessments.
[55] BHP 1995 EIS. Volume IV, Table 4.2, page 4.3
[56] Ibid, page 4.3.
[57] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.212.
[58] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.3.8.